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For the cure of all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

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STATE NEWS
We see among the other prominent gentlemen now sojourning in our city Messrs. Geo. V. Strong, Col. Wm. A. Jenkins, Gen. M. W. Ransom, and T. B. Venable. Raleigh Sentinel.

The militia under Bozler, who passed through the city Sunday en route for Jones county, is quartered at the residence of the late Sheriff Colgrove. They are enjoying the most masterly inactivity. Newbern Jour. of Com.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING
1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, \$1.
Special Notices will be charged \$200 per square for each and every insertion.
All notices and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.
No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

General Jordan's Cuba Expedition.
Another New York paper referring to the expedition of General Jordan, which had landed in Cuba, seven hundred strong, and of whose conflicts with the Spaniards we have had previous accounts, says: "The next day after his landing Jordan was attacked by a strong body of Spaniards, reinforced by troops arriving from Mayari. He moved out of his position, and thereby gave the Spaniards to understand that he gave up the field. They charged immediately upon the abandoned points of defense (saw a dismounted gun and a small quantity of war material left as a decoy), and soon occupied them. Jordan had, however, previously arranged for the cutting of port-holes, &c., and mounting cannon of strong calibre. These were concealed. As soon as the troops had fairly got up to what seemed his abandoned works, he all of a sudden rained upon them a perfect fusillade. They were cut down terribly, and fled as fast as possible, until they met another detachment from the garrison at Mayaria. Jordan brought along six field pieces and two siege guns. He arrived a little sooner than was expected, and did not get into communication with Quesada until the third day. He left, what he should have carried with him, the siege guns, and retired, as he did not wish to wait and have the enemy's forces concentrated upon him. He is now, however, safe and sound, with the rest of his artillery and munitions of war, along with General Quesada."

A Singular Outrage in Atlanta.
The Atlanta papers of yesterday have but very little to say with regard to the row in that place on Tuesday night and the subsequent action taken by General Terry, the commandant of this Department. From a gentleman who arrived here from Atlanta yesterday we get further interesting particulars. It seems that E. B. Pond, the proprietor of the National Hotel, General Terry, and Governor R. B. Bullock, were seated in front of the hotel, at about 9 o'clock, conversing together, when Gaines Chisolm, a well-known sporting man of Atlanta, approached the party, followed by five or six of his friends. In his hand Chisolm carried a bucket, partly concealed behind him, which was filled with a very offensive compound. When within a few feet of Pond, Chisolm halted and asked Pond "What was trumps?" Pond, not seeing the fatal bucket, made some reply upon which the "sport" exclaimed, "Well, it's my play now," and emptied the contents of the bucket on Pond's head, drenching him from head to foot, and also splashing a liberal supply of the offensive material on the persons of the Commandant of the Department and the Governor of the State of Georgia.

As the astonished and bemirched officials started from their seats, scarcely knowing what to think, the unexpected shower of bath, one of Chisolm's friends fired a pistol in the ground in order to draw a crowd and make the joke public property. On hearing the firing, a large crowd of course collected around the spot, and the sporting men vanquished, not, however, until Chisolm went to a stranger, who happened to be sitting on the steps of the hotel at the time of the shower, and asked him for a sprinkling himself, and begged his pardon for the unintentional insult. No apology was made to either Bullock or Terry. Terry, either frightened or acting under the advice of Bullock, which is more probable, on the spot ordered out the military and put guards around the hotel. On Wednesday our informant states that troops were marching all over the city, the guards still retained at the hotel, and a company of infantry under arms in the railroad depot. No arrests had been made up to yesterday morning.

The Velociped in Scotland.
The Dundee Advertiser tells this story: A man in Bonmahon was stumped and stupefied the other day, on seeing a gentleman who had been practicing on a velocipede, and who was approaching her dwelling on foot, leading it up the incline. "Tresure a living!—come here," she cried to neighbor. "Did you ever see a thing like this?" He looked on kindly for a while and the other said: "Took you down, did you never see a thing like that? It's just a man gann about w' a thing for sharpin' razors." Hearing this, the woman ran to the house to look for her scissors, crying at the same time to her son: "Jim, run oof and tell that man to stop, for I want my shears sharpened." Jim ran as commanded, but after looking a short time: "Mither, that's na a sheer man ava. I think it's only Teyler Tamson trying two row two girds." But the gentleman, who was now "strideless" over the fleet horse, was off like an arrow. "Heh! What'll he wagger, that sixty-eight degrees, and put you browst into a twelve-gallon cask; place it in a position where the temperature will not fall below sixty degrees. In a month strain off from the grounds, returning it to the cask again, and let it stand till it becomes vinegar."

Rhubarb Vinegar.
The Country Gentleman gives directions for making vinegar from rhubarb, as follows: The process for ten gallons will be for a family: "Take twenty-five ordinary sized stalks of rhubarb, and pound them with a piece of wood in the bottom of a strong tub; add ten gallons of water; let this stand twenty-four hours; strain off the crushed rhubarb and add eighteen pounds of sugar free from molasses, and a teaspoonful of the best brewer's yeast; raise the temperature to sixty-five degrees, and put your mixture in a twelve-gallon cask; place it in a position where the temperature will not fall below sixty degrees. In a month strain off from the grounds, returning it to the cask again, and let it stand till it becomes vinegar."

The Elephant on a Rampage.
On Friday night the elephant attached to Ames' Circus becoming vexed, went on a rampage, "swinging around the circle" to the consternation and dismay of the spectators. Many of them "saw the elephant" and made tracks for the outside of the canvass. With proboscis and tail elevated perpendicularly, and screaming terrifically, the elephant made the crowd "get up and dust." He seemed to enjoy the fun of the scene. Men hastily drew their pistols, boys hallooed, and women fainted. "Confusion worse confounded!" reigned for a brief period, and at last a number of Ames' employees said "let us have peace" and with poles and clubs enforced "peace" on the back of the elephant—only they operated on his rear and flanks. After this "reconstruction," "order reigned in Warsaw," and the elephant picked up his trunk—and said nothing.

Importance of Sleep.
Those who think most—who do most brain-work—require most sleep. Time saved from necessary sleep is infinitely destructive to mind, body and estate. Give yourself, your children, your servants, give all that are under you the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular early hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they awake, and within a fortnight nature, with the regularity of the rising sun, will dispose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and sufficient rule; and as to the question how much sleep one requires, each must be a rule for himself; great nature will never fail to write it out to the observer under the regulations just given.

Connecticut has fifty-five savings banks, in which 149,919 depositors have \$41,803,000.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
FURNITURE, CARPETS
AND MATTRESSES,
Wholesale and Retail.
130 & 132 BOWERY STREET,
NEW YORK.
(CONNECTED UNDER ONE ROOF.)
We have now on hand the largest stock of every new pattern and design for furnishing houses throughout the world, by one house in New York, and at a great reduction in price. Our CARPET DEPARTMENT is under the immediate supervision of H. S. BARNES, who is well and favorably known to the public, having been a long time with Sloan & Co., Broadway, and for the last four years with Lord & Taylor. Our stock of carpets, and coloring, most perfect and complete, having been just added to our business. The MATTRESS DEPARTMENT is entirely under our supervision, all being made on the premises. Every Mattress guaranteed. Private Houses furnished throughout at moderate prices. The Floating Palace—the Steamers of the People's Line on the Hudson River were furnished by us.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.
Second and Third Aves. Carson's Store, Entrance 87 & 89 Bowery, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
J. A. WHIFFLE,
PROPRIETOR of the oldest and most extensive Photographic Establishment in the United States, pays special attention to copying, painting and coloring, and to all the latest and most perfect processes, in typesetting, and all pictures, true to life; takes Portraits, Views, Impartials, and every variety of photographic work, guaranteeing most perfect results in every respect. Every one is invited to call and see his extensive collection of interesting photographs at 307 Washington St., corner of Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

BLANK BANKRUPT
DEPOSITIONS FOR PROOF OF DEBT, with out security, can be had at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

A friend residing in Kentucky requests us to publish the Tax Law on horse and mule drivers. In compliance with this request we copy from the Revenue Act, passed by the last session of the Legislature of North Carolina, as follows:

Schedule B. Sec. 22. Every horse or mule driver, or person who buys or receives horses or mules from another for sale, shall pay a tax of one-half per cent. on each sale or profit made in exchange of horses or mules, due as soon as the sale is effected, or profit by exchange received; and upon failure to pay such tax, in every county in which he shall be liable therefor, he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, which shall be collected by the sheriff by distress or otherwise, one-half to be used for the benefit of the poor of the county, and the other half to the use of the State.

The Reconstructed Farmer.

This magazine for June has been received. It is the second number of this excellent agricultural publication and is even more handsomely gotten up and interesting than the first number. The new title page plate is something beautiful and appropriate in design and neat and excellent in execution.

The table of contents presents an array of excellent, well-written, practical articles of solid benefit to the farmer. In the selections we see displayed judgment and taste; the editorial department evinces ability and practicality, while the horticultural department is an important feature under control of Rev. Dr. C. S. Smith.

Every farmer should avail himself of the benefit this magazine affords. The terms are but \$2 per annum, payable in advance. It is edited by Messrs. Thigpen & Dancy and published by Charles & Biggs at Tarboro'. Agriculturalists throughout the whole State, and even in our neighboring States, should subscribe at once.

North Carolina.

The position of North Carolina, simply viewed upon the map, presents the most favorable aspects. Near midway in the temperate zone, with an extended line of a coast and numerous lengthy rivers, a broad belt of beautiful alluvial and gently undulating country, and a glorious mountain region to the West, it affords altogether a greater variety of soil and climate than any other State can boast of.

Its lands, as a whole, afford to large and small farmers as reasonable a prospect of successful cultivation as those in any part of the United States.

Its quarries of marble, granite and soapstone offer ample employment to stonemasons, sculptors and ingenious artificers, while professional miners and men skilled in metallurgy can realize the fullest scope of their labors.

Graziers, shepherds and apple-growers will find in this mountain range the choicest region for sheep, cattle and horses, for orchards and meadows. And health, and pleasure-seekers will find at its various resorts all that shattered and over-worked constitutions can require.

The Eastern sections afford all the best and cheapest materials for ship-building. Even in certain sections, peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of cotton and while the advantages of a mild climate and quick transportation are contributing many hundreds of acres into vast orchards, vineyards and gardens for those who are favored.

Everywhere in this State the naturalist, the botanist and the chemist are here in their proper sphere, with every kind of soil and plant to analyze and the greatest variety of curious fossils and natural phenomena.

In fact there are few lands more favored by nature and few whose advantages have been less appreciated or whose intrinsic value less developed. How applicable, generally, to North Carolina (with reverence and gratitude be it said) the description given of the Land of Promise to the children of Israel by their great leader:

"For the Lord God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and springs that spring out of the valleys and hills." "A land of wheat and barley, and vines, and fig trees and pomegranates; a land of oil olive and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not lack anything of it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass."

English Railroads.

The power of Parliament over railways, writes an American in England, is indicated by the exquisite manner in which they are run. They are built very extravagantly and yield nothing to stockholders. The ordinary way stations look like lodges to a country gentleman's dwelling, and the stations in the city are more elegant than the palaces of her Majesty. It is a felony to cross a track at a station. If you want to catch a train on the other side you must either go over the bridge or under the track. Officials in uniform guard the gate, and no one is allowed to enter the cars without a ticket. For a person to ride in a first class car who has a second class ticket is a fraud punishable by fine and imprisonment. The switches are called points. These are carefully guarded. A locomotive elevated on tall posts completely surrounded with glass is assigned to the hands of the switches. In a comfortable room, carpeted, and in the winter warmed and well lighted, the man who tends the points has his position. He can see in every direction, and there is no excuse if he does not attend to his business. Elegant eating rooms are connected with the station, and reasonable charges are required by the authorities. The trains come in one side and go out the other. Baggage is never checked. The traveler must see his baggage on the van, and if it is taken off at the wrong station, which seldom happens, he has no redress. A broad paved road is found in every station, where the cabs stand in a line. There is no noise, confusion or solicitation on the part of cabmen. On your arrival, the policeman asks you whether you will have a cab or Hansom. The first cab in the line takes your baggage, and the rate is fixed by law for the distance you ride. For a first class coach on the line the fare is probably higher than in any other city in the world. The guards are in uniform, and are usually very civil. If you are traveling two hundred or four

hundred miles, a shilling to the guard is a good investment. The law requires that every line in the Kingdom shall run what is called a Parliamentary train once a day each way. The rate is fixed by law a penny a mile. This train runs at inconvenient hours and stops at every station. No one takes it who can help it.

The Western Railroad.

We had supposed and hoped that with the decision of the Stockholders, locating the western terminus of the Western Railroad at Salisbury, this vexed question had been definitely settled. It would seem from the fact that it continues to be a mooted question with the papers of Fayetteville, Salisbury and Greensboro', and that the route to Greensboro' as well as to Salisbury having been ordered to be surveyed, that the decision of the Stockholders is not regarded as final. We hope this singular state of affairs results from no attempt or desire to levy black-mail on the part of the President of the Company or the officials of the State. This uncertainty, it seems to us, cannot result from sincere or honest motives. It looks like trifling with a question of great moment, to go through the forms of a settlement, which is disregarded in a month afterwards. Was the meeting held merely to comply with the charter formally, or did the Stockholders, being duly empowered, meet together to settle the important question of the location of the road? Is that decision binding? Could subscribers be compelled to pay their subscription money to a road with any other terminus than Fayetteville and Salisbury?

The readers of the JOURNAL are aware that the building of this road to Salisbury did not have our endorsement, nor has it yet, except secondarily. In the Fall of 1866, we took issue with the Chamber of Commerce of this city for declaring for Salisbury as the western terminus, and our efforts, or some other influences, changed the opinions of that body, and its delegates to the meeting of stockholders in 1867 were instructed to advocate High Point as the place of intersection with the North Carolina Railroad, and from thence westward to the Virginia line near Mt. Airy, connecting with the road to be built thence to Wytheville. Beyond doubt this was the road which would be most beneficial to Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to the stockholders themselves. Failing in this we have always thought that Salisbury was the next most eligible terminus, as opening up for the Western Railroad a fair competition for the freights of Western North Carolina. In this, however, and it was the original ground of objection to this line, it would have a formidable rival in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, either by a direct line to Asheville, or by a connection between Lincolnton and the most available point on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

The delay and opposition to locating this road to the banks of the Northern Yadkin, so as to drain the rich valleys of that magnificent belt of country, and adjacent mining districts of Virginia, has already lost the advantage of being without rivalry, even if it should now be determined upon. The road from Greensboro', which is being rapidly pushed forward towards Salem, will divide, for the benefit of Richmond and Norfolk, the freights and trade of that section. It is no answer to this objection to say that freights will seek the nearest road to water transportation. Such was formerly the fact, but we have seen cotton transported by rail, almost from within sight of the spires of Charleston, across the Cape Fear river at this point to Norfolk. And last week we saw a train laden with railroad iron, which was only one of many which had preceded it and others which were to follow, which had come from Richmond, transported almost in sight of the ocean, and was destined for points many hundreds of miles to the South, and almost as near the coast as when it started.

If there is any special advantage to Fayetteville, beyond providing a convenient and speedy route of travel northward, for the Western Railroad to be built to Greensboro', we must confess our want of comprehension. The trade it already has along the present line of road will be divided with Greensboro' and Richmond and points further North. The road itself would have to struggle at Fayetteville with the steamers, and, so far as it was successful, would injure Wilmington, without benefiting Fayetteville or Greensboro', and with very little advantage to the road, for the rates of freight would be very low.

The Western Railroad can only be prosperous by building up the trade and manufactures of Fayetteville, and it can only do that by being located so as to bring business to the place, and not drain a portion of that which it already has. It must be located so as to develop a new country, or connect with roads which do, and which cannot seek more advantageous markets. Our country is too sparsely settled to locate roads for travel. We must depend upon freights, and to the increase of business along their lines. If those in charge of the location of the Western Railroad, for it seems to be an open question, will act only for the good of the road and the greatest good of the State, we do not think there could be any delay or uncertainty attending this matter. We trust their action will be guided by wisdom and prudence.

John Chinaman.

When the Pacific Railroad pours into the great heart and borders of this country the hardy laborers of the eastern hemisphere, we have no doubt that a great and material improvement of productions will be one of the grand and satisfactory consequences. But we will have to reconcile ourselves to the presence of this element which is far less desirable than their labor and its results. A worshiper of idols and senseless gods; strange in his customs and dialect; filthy and disgusting, though frugal, in his habits; possessing a nature hard to understand and difficult to contend with, John Chinaman is by no means desirable as a citizen. And here a new political question arises—his right to vote and hold office under the Fifteenth Article of the Constitution. In the division of races

he is undoubtedly placed by nature above the negro, and, in the capacity of an immigrant, cannot be classified with the Indians. However much his religion may be despised, this country makes no religious distinction, and that cannot be a bar to privileges. Destined to form no unimportant portion of the population of the country, this question grows important, and doubtless in time it will be attempted to make it a political issue. Already has the standard of prejudice been reared in anticipation against poor John; the negro regards the Chinaman with no friendly eye, and Radicalism has to decide which it will make enemies of, the one or the other; it cannot hold the friendship of both as their interests are antagonistic and their mutual prejudice will be everlasting.

Cuban Affairs.

The Cuban question not only remains in an unsettled state, but it has all along been impossible to derive from the reports of the contests between the contending forces a correct estimate of the probability of the success of either the Spaniards or the revolutionists. The reports of the last passage at arms, however, are decidedly in favor of the revolutionists. If these reports can be relied upon, which is doubtful, the insurgents have cause to be sanguine. And the mere question of the prowess of arms is not the only one which influences the result.

That the government inflicted upon Cuba has been notably unpopular and despotic for many years past, has been necessarily and expectedly evidenced in the revolution now progressing. By the force of its bayonets and the maintenance of friendly relations with American governments, through its shrewd diplomacy, has the government of Spain only been enabled to retain its ascendancy and possessions in the island of Cuba these many years past. Colonial governments so remote are only maintained at best by the sufferance or helplessness of the colonists, and are complicated and weak fabrics. Nine times out of ten will the people, when approaching the proportions of a nation, desire to be free and naturally become ambitious of self-government.

Government being experimental there is never a lack of experimentalists, and hence the frequency of revolutions and the overthrow of old and established governmental institutions by the disaffected.

But in maintaining its contest in Cuba the chances of the success of the Spanish government are weakened by the disaffections and troubles at home. No country can maintain a contest at home, preying upon its vital organs, and exert its power abroad, even though it be in its own possessions. The Cubans, therefore, choose well their time, and though the revolution in Spain was speedily and successfully accomplished, the machinery of a new government required time for its adjustment, and was naturally productive of much contention and consequent weakness.

And the government of Spain has manifested weakness in its administration. It has neglected the vital fact of cherishing the confidence of its adherents in Cuba and the volunteers it has sent in the campaign against the revolutionists. Its appointments to office in Cuba have been weak, injudicious and productive of much injury, and a sacrifice of its revenue. Already do leading Spanish merchants demand the appointment of committees from their own ranks for the protection of their revenues from the pilferings of corrupt carpet-bag officers from Spain. Confidence is diminished and disaffection is increasing.

The United States looks with secret, if not open, favor upon the efforts of the revolutionists, and Spain has no sympathy with either the administration or Congress. Filibustering has been secretly encouraged, but it has gained little popularity with the people. The summary punishment of those filibusters who have been captured is no encouragement, and the garrote is an unpleasant vision. Those who have gone are influenced by the prospect of gain, rather than by that patriotism they cannot feel, and in the event of the success of the revolutionists will no doubt do much to embroil the victors in a war among themselves for control of the government and spoils.

After all, the fruits of victory would not be long enjoyed. Our own government has determined on the possession of Cuba, and has too long gazed upon it with a jealous eye. The "Queen of the Antilles" is a future American possession, and the revolutionists form but one grand cat's paw. Governments, like men, are always honest except where their own advantage and gain is concerned.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina and the Bar.

We clip from the Baltimore Gazette of the 15th instant, the following pertinent remarks relative to the protest recently signed and published by a large number of gentlemen composing the Bar of North Carolina, and the action of the Supreme Court in refusing to allow those who signed the protest to practice in said Court. The case was to have been argued before the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, and we presume a decision was arrived at yesterday—or at least the Court will make known its decision in a few days.

The Gazette says:

When the ermine of the Judge is dragged persistently in the mire of politics, the administration of justice speedily becomes subordinated to the passions and prejudices of party. We had a notable instance of this in Baltimore, when Judge Bond was on the Bench. His intense and bitter partisanship tainted his decisions to such a degree that they became a public scandal. Happily, however, his judicial career was cut short, and now, disowned by one-half of his party in the State and but coolly tolerated by the other, he has the mortification to see others promoted to lucrative Federal offices, whilst his claims to preferment are contemptuously ignored.

In North Carolina the Judges of the Supreme Court are pursuing an equally independent course, and to such lengths have they recently carried their political partisanship, that no less than one hundred and eight of the leading members of the bar of

that State have solemnly protested against the disreputable spectacle. They say: "Never before have we seen the Judges of the Supreme Court, singly or en masse, moved from that becoming propriety so indispensable to secure the respect of the people, and throwing aside the ermine, rush into the mad contest of politics under the excitement of drums and flags. From the benches of the Court the past we are assured, that a judge who openly and publicly displays his political party zeal, renders himself unfit to hold the 'balance of justice,' and that whenever an occasion may offer to serve his fellow partisan, he will yield to the temptation and the 'warring balance' will shake."

"Unwilling that our silence should be construed into an indifference to the humiliating spectacle now passing around us, influenced solely by a spirit of love and veneration for the past purity which has distinguished the administration of the law in our State, and animated by the hope that the voice of the bar of North Carolina will not be powerless to avert the pernicious example which we have denounced, and to repress its contagious influence, we have, under a sense of solemn duty, subscribed and published this paper."

Ignoring, at this bold and manly rebuke, the Judges in question, through Chief Justice Pearson, ordered, on Tuesday last, that all the attorneys practicing in the Supreme Court whose names are appended to the protest, "be disabled from hereafter appearing as attorneys or counsellors in the Court, unless they shall severally appear on the 15th of June, 1869,"—to-day—and show cause to the contrary."

It has come then to this pass—either the protesting members of the bar must purge themselves of an act which the incriminated Judges assume to be a "contempt of Court," or they must submit to be disabled.

For the whole of the past week the twenty-five gentlemen affected by the order of the Court have not been allowed to appear in the cases in which they are engaged. By this outrageous proceeding the Court first undertakes to punish them, and then fixes a day to hear their defence. But the injury done to these attorneys and their clients is but a trivial matter compared with the indecent and high-handed course which this Court has dared to pursue. As citizens of North Carolina, the gentlemen in question had a right to protest against the degradation into which the Courts of the State had fallen. As officers of these Courts they had the right to denounce openly the disreputable conduct of any Judge. Never until these degenerate days has any man in this country been arbitrarily punished for commenting publicly upon the shortcomings of public men. There has been too long and too general an acquiescence in the miserable insults and oppressions which the emissaries of the Radical party are heaping upon the South, and we hope the people of North Carolina will oppose this last outrage by such active or passive resistance as it may be in their power to offer, be the consequences what they may.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE—A STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND JACKSONVILLE.—It is contemplated by parties in this city and Onslow county establishing communication by steam with this city and Jacksonville and intermediate landings along the coast, and even as high up as Tar Landing, the head of navigation on New River.

It is proposed in the first place to establish a stock company with a capital of \$20,000, shares to be taken at \$100 each. It is then contemplated purchasing a steamer drawing about three feet water when loaded, of a capacity of about 700 barrels, and one which will make a good sea boat. Already has a drawing of such a steamer been obtained from Messrs. Pussey, Jones & Co., the noted steamboat builders of Wilmington, Del., with a proposal to furnish such a craft at a cost of \$17,000.

The people of Onslow county, who are deeply interested in this matter, have only to exert themselves to insure the success of the enterprise. Fully half of the stock will be subscribed in this city, and our Onslow friends have only to raise the balance. The enterprise is in good hands and will undoubtedly succeed. In this city the plan is being worked by Mr. Alfred Martin, whose name and responsibility alone is a sufficient guarantee.

The steamer when purchased will be commanded by Capt. John N. Maffitt, the intrepid commander of the Confederate States steamer Florida during the recent war, who will himself take stock in the company. It is calculated that semi-weekly trips will be made by the steamer, which, owing to its light draft, will be enabled to run into the inlets of our Sounds, and even touch at the landings on the shore. In doing this a large business awaits it simply in the transportation of peanuts to market. The line will also tend greatly toward the development of the oyster business, and the cultivation of these bivalves. Thus placed in direct communication with an excellent market, and with every natural advantage, we will soon see the oyster gardens of New River rival those of the continent. Cultivation and transportation facilities have been the greatest drawbacks to their universal popularity.

The First Step.

A young lady has been selected to read the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July in Boston. The next step will be for the Boston young ladies to make a declaration of another and more tender sort, to wit: "Augustus Adolphus, I love thee; wilt thou be husband of mine?" No doubt Gus will reply that he willeth.

A Woman Decapitated by Her Husband.

ALBANY, June 10th.—On Monday night last, at Johnstown, Montgomery county, Mead, a female, assaulted her husband with a hatchet and literally cut her head to pieces. His son, a small boy, gave information of the murder, and Finnegan was arrested on Tuesday. He is a desperate character, and was a terror to the neighborhood.

The "Ancient Prejudice."

A colored man named James Washington has brought suit in Queensbury, Ill., against the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company, to recover damages in the sum of \$2,000—the officers of one of that company's boats having refused to allow him to sit at the table with white passengers.

Adjourned.

At the closing session of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, at Boston, on Friday, the constitution was amended to permit women members by a vote of 80 to 32. Dr. David Thayer, of Boston, was chosen president, and D. L. Loring, of Chicago, secretary. The next meeting will be held in Chicago on the 7th of June next.

Commencement Exercises at Trinity College.

For the Journal.

The University.

Messrs. Editors:—I attended the exercises of Commencement, so-called, at the site of the late University of North Carolina. The State has no University now. Her University is dead. She remembers with proud satisfaction what it was while it lived under her control, and now cherishes its memory as one of the jewels taken and kept by ingrates and carpet-baggers. It is in vain for Pilgrim Ashley to declare that "the people of the State have taken the institution as theirs." It is in vain for Gov. Holden to reiterate the sentiment by proclaiming it a "popular institution." North Carolina does not claim, own, or patronize the present spongy excrescence that has grown upon the grave of her departed glory.

A new order of things and a new race of men are observable on every hand. I looked in vain for students, but learned, on good authority, that the institution, during the session, matriculated two of the President's kinsmen from a distance, five little village boys, and one from the neighborhood. I have not seen the catalogue. None of the old and honored Faculty were retained under the new organization. The lamented Swain, the venerable Doctors Mitchell and Phillips—men of science and of God—have gone to their long home. Their eyes were not permitted to see the State's degradation as exhibited in the present condition of the University. Blessed are such dead! Charles Phillips, the best mathematical instructor in all the States; Hubbard, than whom no more finished scholar and chaste writer can be found; Fetter, Hepburn, Smith, Martin, have all been crowded out to make room for political favorites, under whose administration failure for the present seems complete, and in the future inevitable.

But where are the old Trustees? Where are Graham, and Ruffin, and the Manlys and Bragg, and Battle, and Biggs, and Bryan, and Cameron, and Moore, and Graves, and Courts, and a host of other worthy sons of North Carolina, whose faces were familiar on such occasions? Gone in the wake of the old Faculty; as their seats occupy by such men as Holden, Lassiter, Settle, Rodman, Thomas, Dick, Ashley, Deweese and Watts. I sat in the old Chapel and looked upon these strange faces with deep sadness. There was Solomon Pool in (not filling) the chair of David L. Swain, and, ye gods and little fishes! there was Patrick sitting in the seat of Hooper and Hubbard. And there were Brewer and Martling. But who are they? I don't know. The one can be traced as far back as a little negro school near the depot in Raleigh—it is not difficult to trace such boots—the other is said to be the brother-in-law of the Pilgrim. But how is it that these men *et id omne genus*, are here, filling the positions of past and present? Did North Carolina send for them? Did she need them? Did she want them to come? I reckon not. Did they come from the land of our oppressors as adventurous carpet-baggers to seek money and position which they could not get at home? I reckon so. Does she want them to go home and let her alone? I reckon so. Why don't they do it? Because "when the cauldron boils, the steam rises to the top."

But of the exercises—well, Ashley spoke, Pool spoke, Holden spoke, and Rodman spoke; but such *spokes* inserted in a rotten hub, and bracing such sorry *felloes* will not make the wheel run. It seems upsetting, Moke and Frost. As to Patrick and Rodman addressed the "Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies." Wonder how many members, and who they are that constitute the Societies? Let the correspondence of invitation be published.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on Prof. Patrick; that of D. D. on Messrs. Moke and Frost. As to Patrick and Moke, the matter is plain, but what has Frost done?

I walked into the campus and looked upon the spacious and elegant buildings, and upon the magnificent grounds, and thought of an expression in Rodman's speech which I had just heard. "What a waste of the people's faith to give the institution their support?" The present Faculty do not and cannot command this support. The Trustees have been appealed to in vain to remove a set of men who even they endorse only in theory; and now the only hope of relief is in their resignation. And are they not prompted to this course by all the perorosis of the University, the State, and their own self-respect? How can they consent to live there in idleness, supported by the hard earnings of the people? It may take some moral courage to remain and brave public sentiment; but to resign would exhibit a better and a nobler courage still. But if they cannot resign, let them leave the school, and let the State and the people see that no vapid hands are laid upon the old pillars, as were upon the grand old oaks sacred to the memory of Caldwell, Hooper and Swain. QUIT.

A Man Kills His Wife with a Club.

Says the Pittsburg Commercial of Tuesday: A horrible murder occurred Monday forenoon, about eight miles from West Newton, Westmoreland county. A well-known farmer, in a moment of sudden passion or insanity, fractured his wife's skull with a wooden club.

It appears from all the information we were able to obtain, that the murderer, whose name is Sam'l Morrow, is a resident of South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county. On Monday afternoon he was at work in a field near the house with his son, who is a young man about eighteen years of age. Mr. Morrow left the field, and went to the house about 10 o'clock, and soon after the young man heard his mother screaming "murder." On rushing into the house he found her lying on the kitchen floor, and his father beating her in a terrible manner with a large club.

The young man interfered and endeavored to wrest the club from the hands of his enraged father, but was unsuccessful, the old gentleman being a powerfully-built man, while the boy was slightly built, and was obliged to retreat before the attacks of the huge club. He ran for assistance, but before he returned the cries of the poor woman had ceased, and she was found lying on the floor, life being extinct. There were a large number of bruises on her body, and her skull was fractured by a terrible blow in the back of the head.

The murderer has escaped, and it is supposed fled across the fields to the woods. The affair produced a great excitement in the township, and twenty-five men turned out to hunt the murderer, but as yet he has succeeded in eluding arrest. He had no hat or coat on at the time he left the house.

Mr. Morrow was a man about fifty-five years of age, and, it is stated, about two years ago showed symptoms of insanity, but was supposed to have entirely recovered. No motive, unless it be insanity, is known for the commission of the horrible murder.

Geo. W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, is spoken of for Governor of Pennsylvania.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

An illustration of the intolerant character of the Radical Party—National Printer's Convention—Rather Startling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1869.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided a case presenting some singular features, and illustrating the intolerant character of the Radical party. The case in question was this. A soldier who had first served in the Confederate army afterwards enlisted in the Federal army, and during his service therein was wounded. He applied for a pension under the act of Congress "so made and provided." The Commissioner decided that the applicant, although a regularly enlisted and faithful soldier in the Federal service, was not entitled to a pension because of his having been in the Confederate ranks. According to this most sapient conclusion, the soldier in question was not entitled to pay while in the Union armies, and hence should be made to refund what he has already received.

In the good old days of the Republic a man was allowed to pursue any occupation he chose, provided, of course, he violated no law of the Constitution. Now, however, he must take out a license if he desires to engage in any business, and then cannot pursue it unless he receives the most gracious permission of his masters. The claim agents who pay a licence to the government are now told by Secretary Boutwell that in any affair they may have to transact with the Treasury Department in the line of business they will not be allowed to approach any officer of that Department for information connected with their claims, directly or indirectly, unless they humbly ask and obtain the permission of the Secretary of the Treasury to do so. Most probably this order has been issued to enable various officials of the Department to do as was done during the war by many clerks—i. e., charge attorneys and claim agents large fees for letting them transact business at all.

I see by the morning's telegrams that the National Printer's Convention now setting at Albany, have adopted resolutions deprecating making religion or politics a test for employment in the Government or private printing offices, and denouncing the action of the Congressional Printer for employing Lewis H. Douglass, the negro "rat," whose appointment in the Government Printing Office some few weeks since, in the place of an old and experienced white printer, created so much excitement in the Typographical Unions of the country. This last resolution was adopted by a vote of forty-seven yeas, to thirty-seven nays. I suppose instant war will be made upon the various Printer's Unions throughout the country unless they will compromise so as to admit that their denouncing resolution was intended simply because Douglass was a "rat," and not because he was black.

The newspaper press are publishing generally, without comment, the following significant paragraph:

"For the proposed testing of the power of French Railroads to concentrate a large number of troops at a given point quickly, two hundred thousand soldiers are to be moved to Strasburg this month." Now Strasburg is on the Rhine, and the massing of such a vast number of French troops at that particular point at this particular time, is a subject for deep reflection. Napoleon has preserved an ominous reticence for some time past, and as he has been smarting under the checks imposed upon his policy by the Russian Prime Minister, no one who knows him, doubts that he will, at the earliest opportunity, seize the chance to "get even" with his rival. He certainly cannot cheat the world, much less Prussia, with the idea that he simply wants to test the speed and carrying capacity of his railroads.

From St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, 6th.

A Man Sawed Completely in Two.

Our city was yesterday the scene of one of the most horrible accidents we have ever been called upon to record. About a quarter past one o'clock, at Yenable's Saw Mill, on Third street, two men were engaged in sawing a large log. One of the men, a young man, about twenty years old, who had been engaged in taking the bark off the log, was in the act of stepping on the frame between the log and the saws, when either being struck by the log as it moved forward, or in some other way (it was impossible to tell how), he was caught by the upper saw and drawn upon both of them. The saws were then running with eighty pounds of steam, and making over six hundred revolutions per minute; and in less time than it takes to record the fact, the unfortunate man was sawed completely in two, the two portions of the body falling on different sides of the saw-frame. The saws struck him in the left side, and passing transversely upwards, came out behind and a little above the right shoulder-blade. The heart was in one portion of the body and the lungs in the other. The saws were, of course, stopped as speedily as possible, but only to find that the unfortunate man lay on the floor of the mill, and the shattered fragments of clothing and bits of flesh clinging to them. It was a shocking spectacle and one that made the very heart sick to look upon. The name of the unfortunate young man it has been impossible to ascertain. He came from Virginia City, Montana, and had been engaged in building houses on Fourth street, and had left a carpet satchel at the Huxley House. The latter was examined and found to contain nothing but an old novel and a couple of bottles of strychnine—the latter indicating that he had been engaged in trapping.

The Paraguayan War.

Important from the Seat of War—Signal Success for the Paraguayan—Capture of an Entire Regiment and Annihilation of an Expeditionary Corps.

From the London Star of June 1, we obtain the following important information relative to the progress of hostilities in Paraguay:

A Brazilian regiment of cavalry, in the advanced guard of the allied army, had been surprised on the moment of halting and pasturing the horses, the whole regiment, as well as an infantry picket which was on the spot, being destroyed by Lopez's troops. All were killed or taken prisoners.

The expeditionary corps which landed at Rosario was surprised, the greater part being killed and taken prisoners by the Paraguayans.

A gunboat which was towing up the river Tebicuary a *chata* charged with provisions for the army was boarded by the Paraguayans, who killed all the crew and took possession of the cargo of the two vessels.

The allied army was still in Laque.

The stage drivers in New York city have struck for \$3 per day. They now receive \$1 75.

STATE NEWS

Western has produced a cucumber seven inches in length.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—His Excellency Governor Holden has appointed John Perry and James Justices of the Peace for Franklin County.—*Ral. Standard.*

B. Thomas, Esq., of this city, was on Monday elected by the County Commissioners Examiner of Schools for Wake county. Mr. Thomas has been for years a teacher of youth, and his appointment to responsible position will give general satisfaction.—*Ral. Standard.*

DEBBY AT KINSTON.—The burglars did confine their attention exclusively to the barn on Thursday last, but were also in the neighboring town of Kinston, where they entered the premises of Mr. J. H. Baine and carried off a quantity of other valuables, leaving no clue for their detection.

Newbern Jour. of Com.

WILKINSON'S NATIVE NEWS.—An in Wm. Osgood, after an absence of seven years, returned to this place on Saturday, a few days ago, on a brief visit to his relatives and friends.

During the period of his absence Capt. Osgood has met many of the vicissitudes of life. He returns home a captain in the regular army in charge of the company of the 1st Cavalry and New York.

Newbern Jour. of Com.

PREMIER COURT.—The Court met at the usual hour, to-day. Present—Chief Justice Pearson, and Associate Justices Ready, and Justice Dick absent.

Justice Dick absent.

The following cases were argued: *State vs. Potter & Simpson*, from Beaufort. *R. Olds for the State*. No counsel for Defendant.

State vs. Joyner, from Pitt. *Hilliard for the State*. *G. W. Johnson for Defendant*.

State vs. Edwards vs. Evans, from G. W. Johnson for Plaintiff. *Hilliard for Defendant*.

Decisions in above cases are reserved.

Raleigh Sentinel.

S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The Court met at the usual hour.

S. vs. Eli Collins: Illegal distilling.

S. vs. Battle for defendant moved an

order of judgment upon insufficiency of evidence in indictment. Motion

granted. Judgment suspended upon

order of costs.

Application by District Attorney in behalf

of Internal Revenue Supervisor for

and South Carolina, showing a de-

fect of the books, papers, &c., of David

son, Agent of the N. C. R. Co., at

Beaufort, and asking compulsory process

to force the same. Chief Justice de-

clined to hear the same for want of juris-

isdiction; the act of Congress giving juris-

isdiction to the District Court Judge or

Commissioner only. Counsel for Agent,

Moore, Bragg and J. D. Weed, the

District Court Judge, declined to

hear the case. *Moore vs. Geo. W. Lawrence*,

Plaintiff for Appellant. Case came

up from District Court upon the

order of Handrup. Motion to dis-

miss. Appeal dismissed.

State vs. Battle, illegal distilling.

York for defendant, verdict "guilty,"

\$100 and costs.

S. vs. Turner, illegal distilling. Dis-

miss. Attorney for Government, Judge Bat-

ton and Fowle for Defendant. Guilty;

fine and costs.

End of the Western Democrat,

very thankful that he never had a

before a Judge in the Court House

life, and he hopes he never shall.

who can write such a sentence as

above has something to be devotedly

for, especially in these degen-

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erated times.—*Salisbury Old News.*

County Court. Manning and N. McKay for plaintiff and Hon. Samuel J. Pearson for defendant.

Johnson vs. Judd and others. Motion to dismiss, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. In the Court below. N. McKay for defendant. No counsel for plaintiff.

Allen vs. Brady. Judgment of compromise. R. H. Battle for plaintiff and N. McKay for defendant.—*Raleigh Standard.*

COMMUTED.—The death sentence of Bayline, one of the Wade Ditcher murderers, in Halifax county, has been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life.

Raleigh Sentinel.

The farmers in this section commenced the wheat harvest last week. From all the information we can gather the yield has been unusually large, in proportion to the amount seeded, and the grain very fine.

Wilson Plaindealer.

We learn that our townsman, the Rev. H. Bain, is making efforts to get control of a large fortune that was some years ago left to his father in Scotland, which is said to amount to about \$200,000.

Goldboro Messenger.

Four prisoners who were serving out their sentence in the Wake county workhouse, escaped from confinement on Sunday night last. A reward of \$10 each is offered for their arrest.—*Ral. Stand.*

GOLD.—We learn from the Living Present that some nuggets of gold of considerable size, and almost pure, have been discovered on the public square in Warrenville, by hands engaged in working on the square.

HOLDEN'S immortal twenty-five still repose ingloriously upon their arms at Colgrove's place in Jones county.

New Bern Jour. of Com.

A friend who has recently traveled through lower Halifax and portions of Nash county reports the cotton and corn crops as being wonderfully improved since the late favorable change in the weather, and that the farmers are now rejoicing in the prospect of an abundant yield.

The crop also bids fair to be a good one.

The wheat in some instances has been

touched by rust.—*Wilson Plaindealer.*

His Excellency Gov. Holden has appointed D. A. Jenkins, Esq., a Director of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, vice W. M. Coleman resigned.—*Ral. Standard.*

SUPREME COURT, Tuesday, June 15, 1869. In the matter of the protesting lawyers the following was read:

In the matter of B. F. Moore, Esq., and others. Pearson, C. J.

As there seems to be some misapprehension in regard to the matter which the Court is about to take up it is proper to say:

The rule was made on the ground that

every member of the bar whose name pur-

ports to be signed to the paper referred to

in the rule, did sign it and approve of its

publication.

As there are informed there are about 500

members of the bar, and the clerk reports

that the names of 110 purports to be signed

to the paper—one-fifth of the whole

number. He also reports that Willis Bag-

ley, Esq., has filed a statement to the effect

that he did not sign the paper, or author-

ize any one to do so, and that he did not

approve of the publication. The clerk

reports that he was discharged as said Wil-

lis Bagley, and it will be discharged as to

all others who may file with the clerk a

like statement.

The clerk further reports that 101 mem-

bers of the bar had an appearance at the

last term of the Court. Of these, 76 did

not sign the paper. The names of 25 pur-

ports to be signed to it—one-fourth of the

whole number.

For the purpose of showing that the Jus-

tices have no disposition to carry matters

to an extreme, or to do more than what is,

in their opinion, necessary to preserve the

respect due to the Court by its officers, and

to prevent its usefulness from being impair-

ed, they can do no less without betraying

the confidence reposed in them by the peo-

ple of the State. And for the sake of

avoiding useless costs, the clerk was in-

structed to issue copies only to Mr. Moore,

Mr. Bragg, and Mr. Haywood, in the first

instance, with the hope that further action

in respect to others, might become un-

necessary. Otherwise copies will issue and

a day given them.

The clerk will enter this upon the re-

cord.

The matter of B. F. Moore, Esq., will

now be taken up. The clerk will read the

rule, and the paper referred to in it.

D. N. G. Fowle rose and addressed

the Court.—*Ral. Standard.*

Chief Justice Pearson informed Mr.

Fowle that no intervention of the Bar was

necessary, as Mr. Moore would appear per-

sonally.

Mr. Fowle said that he merely desired

to remark that Mr. Moore had prepared

an answer and placed it in the hands of

Mr. David A. Manning and Hon. W. N. H.

Smith, who had not yet appeared in Court.

The case was postponed until 11 o'clock.

When the hour arrived an argument was

progressing and the case was further pos-

ted until 9 o'clock this morning.

The following cases were argued:

Robert Simpson vs. W. H. Simpson, Union county. Ashe for Plaintiff. Wil-

son for Defendant.

Thomas Robinson, Executor, vs. Henry

Molter, et al. Richmond county. Messrs.

Battle and Sons and Ashe for Plaintiff.—

Hinsdale and Pearson for Defendant.—

This is an important case, involving the

Pittsboro Scientific Academy.

Pittsboro, N. C., June 14, 1869.

Dear Journal:—Knowing the interest which you have always taken in all educational matters, I propose giving you here a short account of the ceremonies attending upon the Fourth Annual Commencement of the Pittsboro Scientific Academy, which occurred on last Thursday and Friday, the 10th and 11th instant. It is one of the few great annual events which we know here, but it is the grandest of them all, and nothing stirs our little town to its centre so completely as its regular recurrence. It is an event of great interest to us, as well as to the many parents of the students, for whose general benefit I am writing to you.

Both days were beautiful and pleasant, and it seemed as though that renowned individual—the clerk of the weather—was especially lenient towards our good people. Grand and unusual efforts had been made by the worthy Principal, Capt. C. B. Denison, to make the present occasion eclipse all of its predecessors, and the result proved that he was eminently successful.

The ceremonies were inaugurated on Thursday morning at St. Bartholomew's (Episcopal) Church by the delivery of the Commencement Sermon by Rev. R. B. Sutton, the eloquent and gifted Rector. The students, with the Alumni in front and with Rev. Mr. Sutton, Col. A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, the chosen orator of the occasion, and Capt. C. B. Denison, the Principal of the Academy, in their midst, proceeded by a band of music, marched from the Academy Grove to the church, where Mr. Sutton delivered to them, and a very large audience besides, one of the most beautiful and instructive sermons that it has ever been my good fortune to hear.

At the conclusion of the church services the procession returned to the grove, which was the scene of the exercises of the Pittsboro Academy. The students of the country for many miles around, gathered together at the Academy, which was packed to its utmost capacity, many persons being unable to gain an entrance to the building. The room was beautifully and tastefully adorned by the fair hands of a number of our fairest ladies, who had been engaged in this labor of love for many days previous. Evergreen and garlands, entwined here and there with rare and beautiful flowers, were placed around in graceful plenty, while the stage, with its mimic machinery, was adorned with classic mottoes and pictures and rendered perfectly redolent with the odor of the rare exotics gathered from the garden and green house of the Principal, and which lent their beauty to the glorious scene. The evening was devoted entirely to declamatory exercises of the pupils, all of whom exhibited a wonderful proficiency in that national department of the education of the American youth. Some of the exercises were composed of dramatic scenes, taken from old standard dramas, and rendered in character. Others were humorous dialogues, bearing principally upon matters of most interest to the public mind at this time. The evening closed happily and pleasantly with a few remarks from the Principal, addressed to the parents and friends of the students.

In the forenoon of the next day (Friday) a large concourse assembled in the grove, where the exercises were continued. Principal among them were the delivery of fine original essays by John L. Clegg, of Arkansas, and Chas. B. Rogers and James D. Brooks of Chatham.

The valedictory fell to the lot of Robert Cowan of this place, but formerly of your city, and I think I can safely say that it was one of the most beautiful essays I have ever known to emanate from a student. Its concluding part was in verse, and in a very true and noble manner it summed up the productions of those who the world ranks as men and poets of merit.

In the afternoon of the same day your late gallant standard-bearer in the congressional campaign came forward, under a brief introduction by Mr. H. A. London, Jr., and for more than an hour held us all entranced with the elegant thoughts he uttered, clothed in the most beautiful words that our language knows. I would not, if I could, attempt to give you a synopsis of his remarks, as no words can do justice to his effort. An earnest and a sincere thinker, a practical man and with a mind well stored with the truths of this and of past ages, Col. McKoy was well qualified for the part which he so nobly undertook to perform, and I have never heard a more commendable address more earnest in its delivery, and more respectfully received. Well may your section be proud of him, and worthy, well worthy was he to wear the trust of the people to which the voice of the white men of your district would have hailed him.

At the close of Col. McKoy's address Capt. Denison made, himself, a brief address preparatory to the delivery of the honors, which interesting ceremony closed the scholastic part of the commencement exercises.

Then followed the pleasures always attendant upon such occasions, but not always so heartily enjoyed as they are here, where festivities do not so rapidly follow each other as in the case with you and other cities. At about nine o'clock the night being dark and well suited to the purpose, the annual pyrotechnic display took place. Our little town was filled with the roar of the rockets, and the explosion of the fireworks. These were in great variety and of unusual magnificence, several of the scenes having been manufactured expressly for this occasion. Rockets of various hues, roman candles, blue and red lights, parachutes, and other novelties, were sent aloft in balloons, being among the principal ones. The most beautiful of all were two large frames, bearing, respectively, the letters P. S. A., and the name of McKoy, which burned with a beautiful and variegated lustre and which sent off in every direction into the air brilliant rockets.

The great, grand closing event of all, however, was the Students' Ball, which concluded the pleasures of the evening. This took place in the Academy, and was attended by a large concourse, not only Pittsboro, but Fayetteville, Raleigh, Oxford and other places having sent hither their deputations of fair ladies and gallant gentlemen, to grace the occasion and to witness the games of several of the editorial fraternity.

I have endeavored here to give you a correct and a lucid account of all that was said and done here on the late memorable occasion, and I hope that it may prove of some interest to your readers. But I cannot close without a word of commendation for the Pittsboro Scientific Academy and for its truly efficient and energetic conductor, Capt. Denison has labored very earnestly for the four years since the close of the war to establish here a scientific school of the first order, and I am glad to say that his efforts are being appreciated. He is in every way competent for the task he has undertaken, as the experience of those from your own city who have been students here will amply testify.

As for the location, I can say, without boasting, that no place in the State affords more advantages to the student. Immured, as we are, among the hills, we are far removed from the many strifes and turmoils of the outer world, and there are no false excitements and debasing associations here to draw the student from his book to the vain glories of the world. The climate is very healthy, and the society of the place is truly refined as can be found anywhere in the South. The white people are all a unit in regard to political matters, and the greatest passport that one can offer to the good graces of our people is his integrity to those principles for the support of which we have all suffered so much in common. Tuition is cheap and board is cheap, and in all of my varied experience, I have never known a better place for study than Pittsboro, or a better man in such a position as is Capt. C. B. Denison, Principal of the Pittsboro Scientific Academy.

I shall therefore, in a few days and will give you shortly a letter from the other part of our little Carolina world. Yours, SOMETIMES.

The Revenue Law.

Opinions of the Public Treasurer on the Revenue Law.

David A. Jenkins, Esq., Public Treasurer, has delivered the following opinions on the revenue law:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 12th, 1869.

LEWIS H. KITTLE, Esq., Chairman, &c., Oxford, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 3d instant received.

I have so often published in the public prints my opinion in regard to the true construction of the Revenue Law, and these opinions are so plainly supported by the Constitution and the law that the necessity to carry out the law must be self-evident.

You are clearly right on the several matters in which you give your views:

1st. The Constitution says that all real and personal property must be listed at its true value in money—not at cash price, not at what would be obtained at a forced sale, but at its true real value. See article V, section 3. If the Constitution had said the assessment must be at its cash market price, the assessor would be justified in fixing the value at what the property would bring if sold for cash; but when it says they must estimate the true value they ought to estimate the property at its real intrinsic worth.

2d. Plaintiffs pay property tax on all the property on hand 1st April, including all provisions, tobacco, and everything else, except \$200 exempted of certain specified articles. The \$500 exemption from income tax and \$1000 family supplies cannot be deducted from the planter's property.—Taking \$1,500 besides the \$200 from the planter's property on hand 1st April, no matter what the property consists of, as defrauding the State of its just dues, and in all cases where this is done, unless there is good reason for the omission, the commissioners ought to assess double tax on \$1,500 as delinquent property.

3rd. Tax payers have no right to throw out a year's supply of bacon, corn, &c. This is strictly against the constitution and law.

4th. I make the same remark about tobacco on hand, 1st April. It ought to be listed. If not it is subject to double tax.

5th. You are entirely right that every species of property real and personal, on hand, 1st April, except \$200 of certain named articles is liable to the property tax, see article V, section III, of Constitution.

Wherever the commissioners find property omitted let them put it down as delinquent property and try the effect of a double tax.

Let the assessors and ascertain from them what omissions have been made delinquently or otherwise. If mistakes have been made, you can allow them to be rectified, but if tax payers intentionally endeavor to cheat the country, give them the double tax.

Very respectfully,

D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD EXCURSION.

NORFOLK, VA., June 16.

The North Carolina Railroad Excursion party, numbering a thousand, reached here to-day at noon. Steamers were in readiness and the party proceeded by water to Fortress Monroe at 5 p. m.

The party were welcomed and tendered the hospitality of the city by the Mayor, and Colonel Hinton, Judge Osborne, of Charlotte, and Major Graham, of Goldsboro', responded; after which a splendid collation was served.

Everything thus far has passed off

Truthful Words Well Said.
Referring to the manner in which Decoration Day—as they call it—was observed by some of the Northern people, the New York Times eloquently declares that it can never become national so long as such scenes as were witnessed at Washington City are enacted—"that it is an appeal to the patriotism of one section at the expense of the pride and feeling of the other section. It is a memorial of the triumph of Northern loyalty over Southern rebellion. It is a method of reminding the North that it is a conqueror, and the South that it is conquered. It is an attempt to convert even the graves of the dead into testimony affecting the history of millions who are living. As managed by reverend gentlemen here and at Washington, and elsewhere, it is an occasion for heaping epithets of infamy upon one set of graves while piling flowers upon another set—for reviving the bitter memories of conflict, scattering afresh the seeds of hate, and, under the pretence of glorifying Union heroes, invoking curses upon the misguided but scarcely less heroic Confederate dead. Such a ceremony might have its uses in the midst of war. But it is incompatible with the restoration of peace—utterly incompatible with that renewal of fraternal feelings between the peoples of the two sections, which alone can impart lasting vitality and strength to the Union."

The University.
It amuses us no little to read the editorials of men lecturing the people of North Carolina in regard to their duty towards the University, who know nothing of the people of the State, and never heard of the University either until their unexpected elevation to the Editorial tripod through means as unexpected to them, as it was in violation of natural and social laws. They flounder about through all the generalities of the usual newspaper vituperations and political slang, and convey as little knowledge of the subject as might be expected from men who know nothing and care nothing of what they write, except so far as it effects their party relations. They pretend to criticize and reflect upon the motives of those who are connected to the institution by every tie which can bind men to it. *Alma Mater*, and who cherish for it not only the memory of pleasant association, but gratitude for benefits conferred.

Is it, as alleged, prejudice which keeps your young men away from Chapel Hill? And if so, prejudice of what? Certainly not of the institution, or of the place, or of the citizens of Chapel Hill. Its past history will sufficiently refute any such charge. Aye, but of the Faculty. Is it because of the politics of the men who compose it? There are more students from North Carolina at Cambridge, at Hartford, at Yale, at Princeton, and at numerous other places in the North, than there are at Chapel Hill. Yes, leading North Carolina Radicals, now high in the confidence, *to wit*: the pay of the party, have more sons at Princeton than the whole number at Chapel Hill. Have we any assurance, or do our people concern themselves in regard to the politics of the Faculty of these various colleges. Do the parents of our young men stop to inquire what are the political opinions of the President of Yale, of Cambridge, of Princeton, or are their inquiries directed to their qualifications.

When editors attempt to hide the incompetence of Pool, and Patrick, and Brewer, and Martling, behind silly flings at the disloyalty and prejudice of our people, they not only do the people injustice, but destroy their own influence for good in building up the University, and make more ridiculous the incoherencies which they have placed over that institution. It would be well for them to consider whether their defence of such men as fit for the charge of the University is not prompted by political prejudice. It certainly could not be induced by a truthful and correct knowledge of the facts. Being a Radical can no more qualify the Rev. Solomon Pool for the Presidency of the University than it qualifies Jaybird Jones for a Judgeship. Yet Jones doubtless goes through the forms of his office entirely with as much credit and ability as does Pool; the former with as much satisfaction to the bar as the latter would to parents if they would only give him the opportunity.

Yes, Congress may reconstruct North Carolina to suit its fiendish purposes.—Negroes may be placed in control of the government. Ignoble interlopers may revel in high places. Deweese may be sent to Congress. Tongue may sit on the bench. Pool may be President of the University. Jones and Sloan may preside over railroads and handle millions of money. Degradations may be heaped upon high. Yea, Holden may be made perpetual Governor, but thank God, the same influences cannot reach and contaminate the education of our sons. The fountains of learning can and will be kept pure from the poison of its destructive and disgraceful reconstruction. The University may and we trust will be again built up, but it cannot be done by making partisan ecyphancy a stepping-stone to the Presidency or to a Professorship. It cannot be done by denouncing the only people able to support it as being disloyal and prejudiced. Until all these evils are reformed the young men will find that Davidson, Trinity and Wake Forest will afford them advantages more conducive to their moral and intellectual welfare.

The South and Cotton.
The New York World considers the speech in the Memphis Convention by General A. C. McLean (Senator elect from Mississippi, and, in the judgment of the World, "the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the Southern States"), the most startling speech delivered in this country since the close of the war. It produced, says the World, an immense sensation. The speaker showed that the Southern cotton interest—which, before

the war, used to bring in \$250,000,000, in gold—has been demolished by the results of that collision; that since the outbreak of the war, a colossal conspiracy, initiated by British capitalists and manufacturers, and joined in by the governments and capitalists of other nations, has been at work for the establishment of cotton culture abroad and the breaking down of the American cotton monopoly; that this conspiracy has so far succeeded that, even in 1864, thirty-nine sources, exclusive of the United States, contributed, for instance, to the supply of cotton at Manchester; that Australia, Jamaica, the French West Indies, Greece, Turkey, Brazil, Portugal, Morocco, Egypt, Italy, Austria, Hayti, Malta, Japan, China, and Venezuela, were among the producers; that the average fibre of foreign cotton in fourteen instances, were equal, for average purposes of manufacturing, to the American fibre; and that in several, in fact, in most of the countries named, cotton can be cultivated and exported to England at cheaper rates than American planters can afford. General A. C. McLean thus illustrates how the war and the policy of repression pursued by Congress towards the South, has paralyzed an industry which furnished over three-fourths of the exports of the country. He proposes as a remedy, which he defines to be a national duty, the construction of levees along the Mississippi. The uplands at present available for cotton, yield from 200 to 500 pounds per acre. The rich bottom lands would yield from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. This enormous yield, in his opinion, would enable American planters to underbid once more the markets of the world.

The Dignity of Labor.
Our people hardly as yet fully realize the great moral and social revolution which is going on in this section in regard to labor. In the opulence and indulgence of former times we were too prone to forget the truth and force of the primeval injunction, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." But in the necessities of the present we begin to be amazed that the Divine command should ever have been to such an extent disregarded or contemned. And as these old ideas are passing away upon the subject of labor, the revolution has been and is so rapid that there has hardly been a state of transition; and those who blindly wrap themselves in the vestments of ancient and effete prejudices, and shut their eyes to the mighty changes which are going on around and about them, will open them but to find themselves as well laggards in the race of improvement as subjects of contempt and ridicule for their fatuity. We must keep pace with the great strides of progress, and to do this, we must cast aside every trammel and incumbrance that erewhile left us loitering in the wake. We of the South must invite as well as organize associations of capital and enterprise; we must recognize the fact that industry—it matters not of what description, let it be ever so humble or menial, *honest*—is the crowning honor of life; is, at once, in a certain sense, religion, respectability, position, and the avenue to distinction and confidence.

In the South, and especially in North Carolina, we have hitherto known but little of the power and influence of associated capital and numbers in the advancement of the industrial and utilitarian arts. This fact accounts, to a very great extent, for the absence of all those evidences of thrift, enterprise and prosperity in our midst, which crowd and adorn the naturally sterile plains of other portions of the country. The combination of individual powers and resources for the common good has always accomplished what detached and individual efforts were powerless to effect. It is associated wealth, enterprise and labor, fostered by government, that have elevated Old England to her lofty position in the scale of nations, and enabled her to whiten every sea with the sails of her commerce. And it is the same power that has covered New England with work-shops and factories, and extracted from her granite soil the means of luxurious life. And possibly the happiest result produced by such associated effort lies in the position to which labor is thereby elevated—its investiture in the public mind with that dignity to which it is entitled.

Even now, either from inability or the want of desire, there is not the proper effort being made among our people to associate capital and energy. In former times, when the surplus capital sought investment in lands and slaves, other enterprises were neglected, either from choice or want of confidence and experience. Education and habit led the thoughts of the wealthiest and most enterprising of citizens to follow that occupation at once the most independent and believed to be the most lucrative, and which was endeared to them by hereditary pride, and by taste and culture. But this condition of things no longer exists. Surplus money must find other avenues for investment. Lands are for sale, and but few of our people are purchasers. The wealth of our soil and the mildness of our climate must give to the industrious agriculturalist prosperity and plenty. Money must seek investment in other branches of business. To meet this expected result, charters for manufacturing, for insurance companies, for industrial associations of all kinds, have been liberally granted by the Legislature of the State. Yet there seems to be an indisposition to encourage their formation. This should not be the case. The stock should be taken and the various companies organized under the most efficient officers. Wilmington alone pays enough money for insurance, for goods and implements which could be advantageously manufactured in this immediate section, to support several such institutions. By this means the money would be expended at home; employment would be given to thousands of our needy people; labor would be dignified and honored, and affluence and prosperity would adorn our country with increased improvements, education and comforts.

Hon. George H. Pendleton is still confined to his room in Cincinnati, in consequence of the injuries received by him a few weeks since.

The Nineteenth Century.
The first number of this new Southern Magazine has been received. It is published in Charleston, and Mr. F. G. de Fontaine, the well-known army correspondent, "Personne," of the Charleston Courier, is the Business Manager and one of the principal contributors. The initial number of the *Nineteenth Century* places it at once in the first rank of American Magazines. Its Literary department is in charge of men of ability and taste, while careful attention is bestowed upon the departments of Agriculture and Science. A distinctive feature of this Magazine will be a series of articles upon the many adventures of Blockade Runners, the first of the series appearing in the number before us.

Under the title of "Shoulder to Shoulder," "Personne" begins a series of pleasant reminiscences of Confederate camps and fields, and many personal incidents which have never found their way into other histories. Under the suggestive title of "Improvements of the XIX Century," we have a series of illustrated representations of reconstructed legislatures—"Sooty-graphs" from the South Carolina Legislature. We know not which most to admire, the speaking accuracy of the artist or the accurate speaking of the scribe. It is an amusing but instructive lesson of "the times."

We desire to call the attention of our readers to this new Magazine. We hope to see it for sale at our Bookstores and Newsstands. It is equal to the best, and superior to most of the similar publications of the country, and should be sustained. N. B.—We learn that the Magazine can be had at Heinsberger's Bookstore.

Commencement of Wake Forest College.
WAKE FOREST, June 9th, 1869.
Dear Journal:—The annual address before the two Literary Societies of the College was delivered to-day at 11 a. m., by Rev. J. C. Hiden, of Wilmington. The address was unique—just such a speech as nobody but Mr. Hiden would and could have made—and was admirably well received. The only objection to it was that it was too short. His theme was "Symmetrical Education," and he treated it wittily, satirically, learnedly, sensibly, and at times, very humorously.

At 3:30 p. m. Capt. B. W. Justice, of Raleigh, addressed the Alumni Association on the "Social History of Man." His address was well written, full of classical allusions, bristling all over with stubborn historical facts, and after the usual style of literary addresses, was too learned and abstract to be other than dry to a promiscuous audience. At night Dr. J. B. Jeter, editor of the "Religious Herald," of Richmond, Va., delivered the valedictory sermon before the graduating class. His sermon was based upon 1st Corinthians, 1st chapter, 23d, 24th and 25th verses: *For the Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom, but we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling block and unto the Greeks foolishness, but unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God.* As a plan it was developed from the germ, so beautifully was the excellent sermon of this occasion developed from the text.

Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, and Curry, of Richmond, were more eloquent than Dr. Jeter, and Drs. J. A. Broadus, of South Carolina, and N. M. Crawford, of Kentucky, are men of more learning than he, but the Baptists of the South have no wiser man than Dr. Jeter, and there is no name more honored among them.

Thursday the graduating class delivered their orations according to the following programme:
PRAYER.
Music.
Latin Salutatory—William H. Pace, Wake Co., N. C.
Music.
Oration—Laziness—R. S. Pritchard, Wilmington, N. C.
Music.
French Oration—L'Empereur des Français; Alfred H. Hicks, Nashville, Tenn.
Music.
Oration—The Search for True Happiness; J. Carter Scarborough, Wake Co., N. C.
Music.
Oration—Southern Literature; R. P. Thomas, Hertford Co., N. C.
Music.
Oration—Gradual Development; Wm. H. Pace, Wake Co., N. C.
Music.
Oration—The End of Glory; Alfred H. Hicks, Nashville, Tenn.
Music.
Valedictory Address—Robert S. Pritchard, Wilmington, N. C.
Music.
Degrees—President's Address.
Music.
BENEDICTION.

The speeches of the young gentlemen were all good, and it were invidious to particularize, but inasmuch as Mr. Pritchard, hails from Wilmington and is a son of Rev. J. L. Pritchard, whose memory is revered by many of our citizens, I may be allowed to say that his speech was inferior to none, and his valedictory addresses equal in taste and touching pathos to any I ever heard. I take it altogether, this Commencement may be regarded as a decided success.—The audience was large and brilliant, and unusually quiet, and as to pretty women, if your reporter ever saw more together on one occasion, he does not remember the time or place. I should like to speak of the Society Halls and the well selected libraries of eight or ten thousand volumes which adorn their shelves, but have not the time now. Suffice it to say that they are furnished with taste and elegance, and as the young people who gather here at these annual festivals, do not "trip on the light fantastic toe," these halls, with the corridors of the College building, afford conveniences for conversation and promiscuous. When I have told you that the band on duty is a colored one from Raleigh, I will subscribe myself and retire.

TITUS.

Having decided where to deposit our valise, invitations crowded upon us to breakfast, dinner and supper, all of which were conditionally accepted, the condition being that if we staid three weeks we should have to get round.

The venerable Bishop Wightman, of South Carolina, presided over the Conference with great dignity and with all the suavity and polish of a thorough Southern gentleman. His opening address was full of sound instruction and evinced a mind deeply and constantly exercised in his holy duty as an evangelist, and none could have listened to him without feeling that here was a man who had given all the powers of a cultured mind and sound body to the service of his Divine Master. His instructions to the Ministers, his exhortation to the Church showed his boundless Christian love for a lost and perishing humanity. The attendance from all parts of the District, both of Preachers and Lay-delegates, was good, only two Preachers being absent, (one from severe illness) and a few delegates. The statistics of the Church were gathered, the spiritual and temporal condition of every part examined into, and all the subjects referred to appropriate committees. Our fellow-townsmen, S. D. Williams, acted as Secretary, and dispatched business as he usually does in the promptest manner.—On Saturday reports from committees were received, discussed and acted upon, and the Conference adjourned after a very harmonious and profitable session. Bishop Wightman preached on Sunday, and the following day, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, he was in the city, and on Thursday, he was in the city, and on Friday, he was in the city, and on Saturday, he was in the city, and on Sunday, he was in the city, and on Monday, he was in the city, and on Tuesday, he was in the city, and on Wednesday, he was in the city, and on Thursday, he was in the city, and on Friday, he was in the city, and on Saturday, he was in the city, and on Sunday, he was in the city, and on Monday, he was in the city, and on Tuesday, he was in the city, and on Wednesday, he was in the city, and on Thursday, he was in the city, and on Friday, he was in the city, and on Saturday, he was in the city, and on Sunday, he was in the city, and on Monday, he was in the city, and on Tuesday, he was in the city, and on Wednesday, he was in the city, and on Thursday, he was in the city, and on Friday, he was in the city, and on Saturday, he was in the city, and on Sunday, 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